

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application as presently amended and in light of the following discussion is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-8 and 10-22 are pending in this application. Claim 1 is amended and new Claims 14-22 are added by the present amendment. As amended Claim 1 and new Claims 14-22 are supported by the original disclosure,¹ no new matter is added.

In the outstanding Official Action, Claims 1, 2, 4-6 and 10-12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as anticipated by Hosokawa (U.S. Patent No. 6,538,374); Claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Hosokawa in view of Yamazaki et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,420,834, hereinafter "Yamazaki"); and Claims 7 and 8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Hosokawa in view of Codama et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,114,805, hereinafter "Codama").

An interview was held on August 8, 2005 to discuss the present case, attended by Examiner Guharay, Ed Tracy, and Raymond Cardillo, Jr. Applicants would like to thank the examiner for her time in conducting the interview. The differences between the pending claims and the cited references were discussed in detail. Arguments based on these discussions are presented below.

With respect to the rejection of Claims 1 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by Hosokawa, that rejection is respectfully traversed.

Amended Claim 1 recites:

An organic electroluminescence display element comprising a first conductive layer, a second conductive layer opposed to the first conductive layer, a driving circuit connecting terminal connected electrically to the first conductive layer via a supplementary wire and an organic electroluminescence layer disposed between the first conductive layer and the second conductive layer, wherein the supplementary wire has at least one surface layer containing

¹See, e.g., the specification at page 23, lines 11-19.

Mo or a Mo alloy, a number of supplementary wires is at least 30, and the supplementary wires are configured to carry at least 50 mA of current.

At page 4, lines 3-8, the outstanding Office Action cited column 22, lines 29-32 of Hosokawa as describing an auxiliary electrode 18 connected to a transistor 14 and an upper electrode 16. However, as discussed in the above-noted interview, this description in Hosokawa is believed to be an error, as the EL circuit described would be shorted out if the transistor 14 was connected to auxiliary electrode 18. Hosokawa describes that the transistor 14 is connected to lower electrode 22,² and that the described structure serves to lower capacitance between the transistor 14 and the auxiliary electrode 18³ (which capacitance would not exist if transistor 14 and auxiliary electrode 18 were electrically connected.)

During the interview, Examiner Guharay agreed that auxiliary electrode 18 could not be connected to transistor 14, but she believed that electric connecting portion 28 could be considered a “supplementary wire” as recited in Claim 1. However, it is respectfully noted that the only discussion of a material for the portions connecting an electrode and the transistor is in the erroneous portion of Hosokawa.⁴ Further, this portion only describes indium zinc oxide as a material, and thus does not teach or suggest “the supplementary wire has at least one surface layer containing Mo or a Mo alloy,” as recited in Claim 1.

Moreover, Hosokawa does not teach or suggest the amount of current that connecting portions 28 are configured to carry, nor is the current carried by the connecting portions 28 identified as a result effective variable in Hosokawa. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that Hosokawa does not teach or suggest “the supplementary wires are configured to carry at least 50 mA of current,” as recited in amended Claim 1.

Further, when consideration is given to the magnitude of a current, which flows from a common electrode to a supplementary wire having a layer containing Mo in *active* driven

²See Hosokawa, column 16, lines 46-49.

³See Hosokawa, column 12, lines 56-59.

⁴See Hosokawa, column 22, lines 50-53.

organic LEDs as in Hosokawa (and Yamazaki, cited below) the magnitude of the current in the active driven organic LEDs is different from that in a supplementary wire in passive driven organic LEDs. The value of the current in the active driven organic LEDs is small because the active driven organic LEDs are not driven under duty (multiplex) driving and the currents of selected lines do not collect in a single electrode, unlike in the passive driven organic LEDs, since only the current for a single pixel flows.

Accordingly, the active driven organic LEDs do not suffer from the problems of “necessary decreases in resistance” and “breakdown currents.” Thus, Hosokawa (and Yamazaki) are silent on the problem solved by the present invention and the object recited in the present application. For example, Hosokawa refers to a pixel current value of “3.6 μ A.”⁵ In *passive* driven organic LEDs, a current flows in the order of mA.

Accordingly, as Hosokawa does not teach each and every element of Claim 1, Claim 1 (and Claims 2-8, 10, and 12 dependent therefrom) is not anticipated by Hosokawa and is patentable thereover.

With regard to the rejection of Claim 3 as unpatentable over Hosokawa in view of Yamazaki, it is noted that Claim 3 is dependent from Claim 1, and thus is believed to be patentable for at least the reasons discussed above. Further, it is respectfully submitted that Yamazaki does not cure any of the above-noted deficiencies of Hosokawa. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 3 is patentable over Hosokawa in view of Yamazaki.

With regard to the rejection of Claims 7 and 8 as unpatentable over Hosokawa in view of Codama, it is noted that Claims 7 and 8 are dependent from Claim 1, and thus are believed to be patentable for at least the reasons discussed above. Further, it is respectfully submitted that Codama does not cure any of the above-noted deficiencies of Hosokawa. Accordingly, it

⁵See, e.g., Hosokawa, column 3, line 17.

is respectfully submitted that Claims 7 and 8 are patentable over Hosokawa in view of Codama.

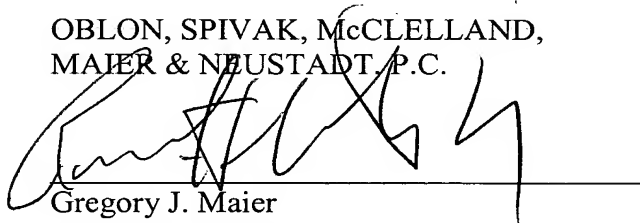
Claim 11 recites "the supplementary wire comprises at least 3 layers including a layer containing Mo or a Mo alloy as a surface layer and a layer containing Al or an Al alloy formed below the surface layer." As discussed above, the only material described by Hosokawa for a connection portion between the transistor 14 and an electrode is indium zinc oxide, and this is in a portion of Hosokawa erroneously stating that the transistor 14 is connected to auxiliary electrode 18.⁶ Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Hosokawa does not teach or suggest a supplementary wire as recited in Claim 11. Thus, Claim 11 is also believed to be patentable over Hosokawa.

New Claims 14-22 are dependent from Claim 11, and thus are believed to be patentable for at least the reasons described above with respect to Claim 11. As new Claims 14-22 are supported by original Claims 2-8, 10, and 12, no new matter is added.

Accordingly, the outstanding rejections are traversed and the pending claims are believed to be in condition for formal allowance. An early and favorable action to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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⁶See Hosokawa, column 22, lines 50-53.